Whitney Warren Tells of Daring Sea Raids, Novel Coast Defences and Vast Difficulties Overcome by Pluck and Ingenuity Since Entrance Into the War

lieves the achievements of the navies need airplanes and aviators." of the Allies and especially of that of taly have not been sufficiently recog- the Italian navy, says:

ame (according to the custom now noble causes of Italy's entry into the and how his nation hopes the United States will be able to aid.

The writer points out that with

Istria and Dalmatia, all peopled by sons of Italy, and thus controlling the Adriatic, Italy is barred from the halls of her own house and unable to close her own doors. Apart from the holding of Italian territory and peoples Austria imposes a condition preme military importance by her control of the shores of the Adriatic that possess the best naval ports.

battleships are shut up in Taranto because we do not possess arbor large or deep enough to house a large squadron," the writer says, "whereas Austria controls the whole of the upper Adriatic from Pola, the mid-Adriatic from Setence and Spalate. and the lower Adriatic as far as Corfu

always find refuge within short tance, whereas Italian vessels can mly take shelter at Venice or Brindist our only natural naval ports, some 800 es apart and not practical for large modern warships.

solonial empire Corsica, the provinces of Nice and Savoy, which are checked from official documents in ornow prosperous under the democratic der to put before the reader only the laws of a sister nation and consequentity excluded forever from our astronic laws of a sister nation. Italy prefered the rocks of Diractions. Italy prefered the rocks of Italy and Austria was the signal for the constant of the constant

THITNEY WARREN, who has right to Trentino and Trieste. Dal- "This cowardly act proved one

taly have not been sufficiently recogized.

At trip to Venice and along the Adriof a system based on the employment
atic coast has enabled me to admire of unrestricted violence. spondent a letter he received from a Admiral di Revel's men and to learn "This bombardment decided the role high officer in the Italian navy, whose exactly the extent of the great and to be played by the Italian navy duryachting in these waters.

of the Italians was necessary, for on of hostilities. this coast, as well as on her land frontiers, Austria had, by shady treat- and tiring cruises were undertaken, in geographical situation that and energy to cope with it. I am sur- forces were kept on the qui vive in more or less unnoticed.

Pacts About Navy's Service.

"I do not mean to say that officially the services rendered by the Italian mand came to the conclusion that fleet are not recognized, but, as has the Austrians would never run the risk from Cattaro, besides having other ex- often happened in this war, in which so many divers elements are partici-"Thus Austria is mistress of the pating, public opinion having in mind far from their coasts. riatic in spite of the immense in- the most brilliant exploits has perhaps can at any moment bring out her prise. True, the public have learned advantage of the voyage to pay him mines.

coast she has stolen from us. of Cardona's men in the recent Carso carlier days. It was then that a sefight for victory.

lows is to dispel all hesitation and mis. help of cruisers. Signalling stations entered the war to free her when one is called upon to judge an were landed, coast telegraph communisome and regain her territory. She event of so complex a nature. All that cations and submarines were defused the German offers of a vast I relate has been actually seen or stroyed, but no challenge succeeded defend, whereas the other [the Ausdonial empire—Corsica, the provdrawn from reliable sources and in bringing the Austrians out.

e Carso and the Curzolari Isles. the bombardment, on the part of the a battle, and Italy, who could not bring favored in this respect.

"We are not waging a war of conenemy of the entire Adriatic coast, but herself to give up her dream, redoubled "The appearance of the control of the cont quest, but struggling to throw an in- not a single one of the localities so her efforts. She sent a division of cut short all further action truder out of our home. We need treacherously bombarded was fortified, cruisers to bombard the enemy's coast large warships and all hope of great America to help us free ourselves and Rimini, Ancona, Ortona, Termoli, Le near Cattaro, while another division battles disappeared

By MILTON V. SNYDER.

Paris Representative of The Sun.

We desire that she, by all her forces, were simultaneously, or nearly so, by her conscience shall uphed out under fire forces.

"This cowardly act proved once again just returned from Italy. matia and the Curzolari Islands. As to the whole world the scanty respect where he had exceptional to material aid we need destroyers to the Central Powers had for treaties facilities for studying the Italian navy, we need steel for their hulls, and we this bombardment served any military end; the fact that Belgium was in-Mr. Warren, describing the work of vaded must not be considered an iso-

"With this end in view many long ies, assured herself of such a superior the course of which the light torpedo geographical situation that it de-manded almost superhuman courage the greater part of the heavier naval prised that such heroism has passed constant expectation of a fight with

"But their expectations were doomed weeks of searching in vain the com-

"It therefore became necessary to as the enemy could not be found. "The object of the expose which fol- these raids were renewed with the

work which they have per- ing the first months of the war; nameimposed by belligerent nations) cannot formed during the last three years. I ly, the necessity of defending the en-be divulged. The writer discusses the had imagined this work to be par-tire Adriatic coast by reorganizing it. ticularly arduous and difficult, for I to hope to meet the enemy in the was familiar with the natural advantages which Austria enjoyed on the might attempt and then to teach him Adriatic coast, having had the good the lesson he well deserved—finally, to Austria holding Trentino, Trieste, fortune to spend several months attempt to draw the enemy out of Pola by successive actions and to at-"In order to nullify these advan- tack him on the high seas. Such were tages a prodigious effort on the part the metics of the fleet at the beginning

to disappointment, and after several they might have had a demoralizing the Austrians would never run the risk dent from that moment that all gener-or accepting battle and that it was a osity, all daring, all fine tradition waste of time to try to draw them must be banished from modern war-

These two losses did not materially diminish the strength of the fleet, but

effect. The navy and the nation supported them bravely, only it was evi-

fighting into operation the enemy [the Italian] is extremely difficult to trian] is provided with all protection with

and sent across the Adriatic. WHAT SA ITALIAN MINE did to ITALIAN ADRIATIC COAST GUARD TRAIN AUSTRIAN steamed up the Adriatic and began a . "The uncessing efforts of the navy series of offensive raids in the waters to provoke a battle had been seconded U-BOAT. adjacent to Pola and in the Gulf or by an aerial fleet whose object was to Trieste, supporting in this manner the make the anchorage of Pola uninhabright wing of the army which was itable; but Italy, like England, had fighting bravely on the Isonzo. The recognized too late the great impor-Raguso and the railway running to during the first period of the war the Cattaro did not move the enemy, so restricted number and power of the a second attack was resolved upon in airplanes did not allow of the result the same waters. It resulted in the which might have been expected from loss of the Garibaldi and in the upper a better organization. Adriatic the Amalfi was sunk. "Thus in the autumn of 1915 ended An End to Chivalry. the first period of activity of the Italian fleet. Its objective had been the protection of the coast, and an eyhaustive search for the enemy in order to draw him out, to attack him and to wrest from him the control of the Adriatic, a period of heroism and disillusion which was to end by abandoning the noble ideas of the past and fare, and that cold calculation, trick-sea warfare.

"The transformation was rapidly ef-Adriatic in spite of the immense inferiority of her fleet as compared with
overlooked collaborators less in evithat of Italy and of her allies. She dence in this great and common enterhis bases and at the same time to take
by extensive use of submarines and
of a people capable in sahort
of a people capable in sahort
of a people capable in short
of a people capable in short
of a people capable in the most brilliant exploits has perhaps
to employ in a struggle characterized
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by extensive use of submarines and
of a people capable in the most brilliant exploits has perhaps
to employ in a struggle characterized
that of Italy and of her allies. "In order to put this system of space of time of adapting themselves to new conditions.
"The change of policy of the Italian and we have not a single port to haroffensive, as they conquered, rock by ries of daring raids were begun with
bor ships of great tonnage. Her ships
rock, the heights which bar the way extraordinary clan; small units peneis, for the old way of fighting was
ized. Italy soon discovered and worked to Trieste, but they know less of the trated into the Dalmatian Archipelago substituted one of the submarine, aeroto its utmost the only advantage that part played by the Italian fleet in the searching every bay and rock. Then, plane, torpedo boat. The Austrian the conformation of its coast offered. coast, by its natural configuration, lent This conformation is such that at any itself admirably to the formation of moment, and at any point, it permits this new arm; its employ was facili- of the transport by rall of a number understanding which inevitably arises and lighthouses were shelled, parties tated by the short distance which of cannon superior to those of the separates the two coasts, of which one enemy's squadron. "Armored trains were constructed in a very short space of time and armed

Nets, cannons, mines, searchlights, landing stages, sheds for food, com-bustibles, ammunition, in fact all material which is necessary in a country bare of all resources, had to be shipped

Accomplishment at Vallona.

"At that time no one had any idea of the unceasing and untiring enerwho sees Vallona now cannot but admire the work which has been done.

never again attempted to come out and bombard the Italian coasts, but has vented its rage by organizing acrisi raids on the monuments of Venice, while by sea the most strongly fortified places have been attacked by Italian torpedo boats.

"This latter period dates from the morning when an Italian torpedo boat

succeeded, with extraordinary daring, gies of the Italian Admiralty, but he in entering the port of Trieste. The crew deposited on the beach several packets of proclamations addressed to The Admiralty has accomplished its the population. From that moment task in the most brilliant manner, bold incursions succeeded each other

at intervals more and more frequent "The second visit was to the small town of Parenzo, capital of Istria." Pirano, the Italian nationalist town par excellence, was one morning surprised to see an Italian torpedo boat in its harbor. The crew even took an Austrian gendarme prisoner. After-ward the torpedo boats went to Punta Salvore, opposite Pirano, and later risked penetrating into one of the Dalmatian channels.

"Four times torpedo boats forced the gates of Durazzo, although the entrance to the port was obstructed by ruins and defended by numerous batteries of heavy long range guns. The last Italian raid on Durazzo took place during the night of November 3-4, 1916. On this occasion a large enemy transport was sunk. After accomplishing their mission the Italians withdrew under the fire of the batteries, pursued by an enemy squadron, but once out in the open the enemy turned tail without inflicting any dam-

The Bold Attack on Pola

"The boldest of these incursions was pertainly the one on November 2, 1916. A light squadron got as far as the Fasana Channel and entered the very port of Pola. This military port has the reputation of being impenetrable. and as a matter of fact, all effort to penetrate it had up to that day been

"Pola is situated at the end of very narrow gulf; two strips of land out into the sea for some distance and these positions were amply pro-vided with defensive works. The mouth of the gulf does not open direct nto the sea but into the Fasana Channel. This latter is formed by Brioni Island, which, being of elongated form, stretches parallel to the coast. Besides the Fasana there exist several

"The islands also are adequately provided with heavy long range guns. battleship before getting to the port has to pass through barrage works closed since August, 1914, not to speak

LAFAYETTE SQUADRILLA AND FLYING CORPS FOUNDED BY AMERICAN PHYSICIAN IN PARIS

By STERLING HEILIG.

France through the perfecting stage."

This decision is given as official from Washington. In Paris much interest is manifested, particularly in the way is manifested, particularly in the way tracted and were sent to the schools for all these lads of the Squadrilla and the schools for all these lads of the Squadrilla and machine or similar type of machine which they are schools to the schools. for war in the air-because the only American aviators actually fighting are those of the famous Lafayette

Flying Corps fighting in French squadrillas (but equally at the disposition of the American commander in chief). I want to see the man who sustained principal role in organizing and reeruiting both squadrilla and flying corps. Dr. Edmond Gros, as a medical nt in San Francisco years ago held in the same season both the midlie and heavyweight amateur wresting championship of the Olympic Club. When the war broke out he was phyian of the American Colony of Paris. He was a prime organizer of the

American Ambulance Hospital of Neu-Hy-Paris, undertook the heavy direcion of transporting its wounded, for tered the American Ambulance field ctions, and then, with Norman Prince, William Thaw and M. de Sillac erganized and recruited the squadrilla and flying corps and did all the routine

Incidentally Dr. Gros gave up his

practice and turned his house in the venue de Bois into a recruiting bureau, where he examined physically and morally every man of the 300 members of both flying organizations. What good will squadrilla and flying corps do to the American army in France?" I asked. "That is now the ain question, is it not, apart from their past glory won in fighting with

the French? "Of course it is." replied Dr. Gros and here is the answer. This war as transformed all computations of In ordinary life a week is a week and a month is a month. Now day is a week, a week a month and month is a year! Any process by hich the American armies can sav time advances the progress of things

and is immensely valuable. "What the squadrilla and flying corps have done is this they have a little ahead of the game. Things are now prepared which could otherwise have been prepared only months hence; and we present the American army with 300 war aviators advanced shead of the mass of men preparing at home. We have Americans on the at, fighting, knowing how to fight in the air. Otherwise there would not e a single American to-day who had rd the sound of an anti-aircraft run or felt shrapnel bursting around his plane. But as a fact we have 300 Americans who will be ready to tell newcomers: 'This is the trick!' "This what the German tangos do! 'This

is what you must do or be killed!" Dr. Gros then sketched briefly the story of squadrilla and flying corps -the latter less well known, often founded. It is "The Lafayette Flying Corps of the French Foreign

The squadrilla was advocated early in 1915, when but few Americans were n the Foreign Legion and American poutrality made things delicate. Finally, Gen. Hirschnuer at a lunch at etor Meunier's house, in presence of Robert Bacon (now Major Bacon).

at home must be trained William Thaw, Victor Chapman, Noragain, or 'finished,' in man Prince and Didior Masson should The Croix de Guerre meant a check nical observation planes and artillery of Buc and Pau. Among these were Flying Corps, and, by the fact, a which they are going to use in fight-McConnell, Cowden and Balsley. The similar love and confidence extends to

> many remarkable flights. Capt, top man on the waiting list of the Flyentirely to his acrobatics. When Boelcke, the German 'Superfalcon,' ing Corps; and as the waiting list Guynemer is fighting in the air it is mentioned in his book his first meet- swelled many were detached to French almost impossible to follow the gyra- Thanks to this means of defence, Aus- have exposed them to destruction or giving a striking proof of its force of mines and other obstacles of all pugnacious stubbornness. It was French coaching daily. All are at the able duels he has never been near Verdun that Victor Chapman disposition of the American army, wounded! We have war was killed and Balsley so terribly

ear Alsace.

"Meanwhile the exploits of these of it and were volunteers before being to be a soloist of the air," said Gros. neutrality laws, passport difficulties.

A committee to welcome them was formed in Paris, composed of Dr. Gros. M. de Sillac, Lawrence Slade, Frederck Allen, Bentley Mott and W. K. Vanderbilt, and an organization started on both sides of the Atlantic and funds were obtained.

"The financial side was supported almost entirely by one man," said Dr. Gros. "W. K. Vanderbilt from the first grasped the importance of the novement and had a vision of what it would mean for America in the future-because none of us ever doubted that our country would finally take her place. Mr. Vanderbilt supported To facilitate training \$40 a month was allowed each man organization was called. The uniform



Dr. Edmond Gros, organizer of the Lafayette.

By STERLING HEILIG. | pronounced the project feasible; and certificate. Their hotel expenses were three or four weeks, in an aviation | LL American aviators trained | an order came from French head-paid when they came up to Paris. To school in France, where he will learn

wounded that he is still at our great Neudly hospital. Norman Prince and Rockwell had been killed in the Vosges near Alsace.

have, compared with other American need war coaching. All is there."

So far few Americans have been the committee of the Flying Corps, indicating that they have been members important matter.

quarters, approved by Joffre, that encourage exploits at the front prizes to fly fast Nieuports and Spads and

squadrilla, not mentioned as American aviators, aye, and soloan, but simply as "N 124," was sent diers coming to coach and fight in learned; because success in modern air to Alsace; and as soon as it began France!" Squadrilla, still under French comto Alsace; and as soon as it began france!"

The Flying Corps, heretofore, had the machine and ability to execute the best in the French army. Appreciating its value as a fighting to recently whenever a member of the (or extremely difficult) for the enemy unit, the French command sent the Equadrilla was killed, wounded or fell to bring him down. Guynemer's trick quadrilla to Verdun, where it made ill he was replaced or reenforced by the of getting away from enemy fire is due It was French coaching daily. All are at the able duels he has never been seriously The only distinction they are sure to America there is no war. Our aviators

> splendid heroes became known to taken over by the American army.
>
> American boys at home," said Dr. "The training at home," Dr. Gros "He likes to be. He does not want to "Attracted by them and in- said, "does not fit a man immediately be a bomber; and he knows practispired by a high thought of duty to to step into a fighting plane at the cally nothing about the great aviation humanity and liberty, they braved front. Machines at home have even roles of observer and artillery reguand even worked their way to France delicate to the touch, much faster in they have a passenger they are nerlanding and more difficult to handle vous because they think of the pas-This is why every American pilot, no senger's security, while if alone they matter how clever he may be at home. do not need to worry about such matmust go through what is called the ters and are bolder fighters. But it perfecting stage, which may last only will be necessary to choose men will make good bombardiers on weight carrying planes as well as observers and artillery regulators, because the American army must have a complete

As a fact, he concluded, air duellists really exist only to protect the really important airmen of the war-the bombardiers, observers and artillery regulators

As I left Dr. Gros I asked him my first question again. "What about the 300 men of the Squadrilla and Flying Corps?" "I take a pride in it." he answered. "that these men are much ahead by their volunteering. Some volunteered before America entered the war others volunteered after, but all will have their scomplete war experience long before the mass of American aviators are ready to go to the front.

They will have flown again and agair

man rear!

the German lines into the Ger-

"You know," he concluded, "the French attach immense importance to the actual flying over the lines. Automatically a pilot becomes sergeant when he has flown a totality of thirty hours over the enemy lines. A man who has done this, it is considered, has been shot at again and again by antiaircraft guns, has felt shrapnel burst around him and has probably met enemy machines in the air. He is con sidered immensely superior to the best flyer in an aviation school. In trush, quality of a man at the front is not so much determined by his flying not only clever handling of his ma chine (immensely important, nevertheless), but the higher qualities come into play-judgment, quickness, presence of mind and physi al and moral courage—which can only be revealed in the terrible furnace which is called war!"

GUARD MOUNTING ARCHIES!

trian torpedo boats and airplanes were capture. more than once surprised by the Ital-

be brought from Venice or Brindisl. institution was the possibility of emutilized for the new military missions dispensable. These operations may be placed under three headings:

and Montenegro. "Constitution of a base at Vallona. "Transport of the Serbian army. "Let us consider these three head-

ings in turn. "Since the month of October, 1915. the lack of food in Serbia and Montenegro had assumed alarming propor-This crisis preoccupied the al-England took it upon themselves to furnish the greater part of foodstuffs the difficult task of transporting to Italy.

"The Admirafty welcomed this task opposite side of the Adriatic. and lastly to systematic thicking by Austro-Bulgaro-German army. tribes and brigands, probably in the pay of Austria.

n the midst of mines and submarines

nage; the ports where the ships an- Channel is to the North Sea. chored were not deep enough and the lack of labor and machinery at the and to supply it, Italy had to make of 1916 to the present time, the strug- required. landing points would have obliged the same sacrifices as England in the gle in the Adriatic has been charact moves up to the roof in the cont of vessels of large tonnage to remain too transport of her army to France. long before being unloaded and would

"It was therefore necessary to rely on stips of small capacity and so make the control of the armored trains up in number for what was lost in unit carried out were extraordinarily commidly solved the problem of coast dedimension. Italy launched in the Adriplicated and arduous. on attns of small capacity and so make ditions under which this work was rapidly solved the problem of coast de- dimension. Italy launched in the Adri- plicated and arduous. fence and diminished, if it did not en- atic a part of these vessels sailing,

tirely suppress, the tactical superiority steam and motor. It was like a compe- at Vallona were proceeding, while the f the Austrians, who formerly were tition organized by the naval authori- army and war material were being got able to attack when and wherever they ties in the shipping centre of the penin- ready to send to the other side, while pleased, owing, as I have said, to their sula, and on this occasion, as well as steamships were being concentrated, an innumerable bases in the archipelago during the landing operations, of which unlooked for obstacle cropped up. and long before the Italian forces could I shall speak presently, the scafaring brought from Venice or Brindial. spirit of the Italian people proved its self worthy of its ancient tradition. "The traffic of foodstuffs was accom-

ploying patrol ships and torpedo boat plished under the protection of torpedo razzo. It was therefore necessary to destroyers for other work than that of boats, which on account of the freguarding the coasts; they could be quency of the voyages and the inclemency of the weather, were subjected to which the new operations rendered in- rude tests. The difficulties increased "Transport of foodstuffs to Serbia base at Salonica, for in order to convoy lies demanded the constitution of a the numerous transports carrying troops to Macedonia the French were obliged to withdraw their torpedo boat

destroyers from the Adriatic. "Thus Italy was left alone, and had by her own means to assure the reictualling of Serbia and Montenegro. "In the meantime the Balkan hori-

against Serbia became an actuality. Without going into details concerning the course of the war during the winter to the end of February, 1916, some of 1915, we must bear in mind that 260,000 men and a considerable numthe course of the war during the winter Central Powers once signed, and the with a right good will which unfor- Austro Bulgaro German campaign cort of units of the Italian fleet and tunately did not find an echo on the once commenced, the whole military allied ships from one side of the Adri-If the situation in the Adriatic immediately great quantities of foodstuffs, trans- felt the counter stroke. It belonged ported with all kinds of difficulties to France and England to bar the 200,000 hundredweight of material across the Adriatic, did not arrive in entrance to the Ægean Sea at Salonica; loaded on 100 steamships, chiefly of low the hands of the valiant Serbian and it was Italy's task to prevent Austria Montenegrin soldiers this must be at. from taking possession of the key to tributed first to the perfect system of the Adriatic, Vallona. Salonica and movement by the continual activity of spying organized by Austrians in Vallona were to constitute the first their aerial fleet, by laying mines in Montenegro and Albania; secondly elements of the future vise destined the zones crossed, by attempting on to the local difficulties of transport, eventually to tighten round the several occasions to enter into action

transform her primitive occupation at Italian navy is none the less great, prise on the eastern shores of the In a difficult season, in rough weather, Adriatic, while at the same time the by the escorting fleet. Not a single heavy burden of war was weighlins Serbian soldier was lost at sea. and at only a few miles from a power- upon her on the Isongo, in the Alps ful enemy naval base like Cattaro it and in the Trentino. If the operations performed admirably the task en- in the open sea are at all times dircleverness in an aviation camp. The trusted to it.

"The problem was particularly diffi- more so in the narrow lower Adriatic, had been occupied to protect the recult to solve, as it was impossible to It may be said that the Otranto Chan- treat, was evacuated, a new period of cult to solve, as it was impossible to It may be said that the Otranto Chan-treat, was evacuated, a new period of quito netting for protection when employ ships of large or medium ton-nel is to the Adriatic what the English activity, which still continues, com-those stinging pests are about, and

"The first necessity was to consti-

and efficiency. It is a duty to render kinds. homage to the Admiralty, for the con-

"While the preparations for the base "From the interior of Serbia refugees

and prisoners were arriving on the seacoast; they were convoyed in two different directions, to Vallona and Dumain the mastery of the port of Du-

"Italy did not hesitate an instant, and accomplished the necessary. Duwhen the military situation of the Al- razzo and Valiona were the two arteries through which the great humanitarian work of transporting prisoners was performed. Here is neither the moment nor the place to be sentimental, but those who saw these human shadows fall from fatigue and pain cannot fall to admire the plous work some 30,000 prisoners from certain death amid submarines lying in to say nothing of floating mines. How ited Powers, and while France and zon began to darken; the expedition many Italian lives were sacrificed in

accomplishing this humane duty? the alliance between Bulgaria and the ber of quadrupeds were transported by means of the steamships under the es-

"To these men it is necessary to add tonnage.

"The enemy tried to oppose this with torpedo boats supported by cruis-"Italy was then suddenly forced to ers, and by attacking ten times with submarines. All these attempts, al-Vallona into a great military enter- though taking place in a space re- elevated and trolley cars and hot substricted in area were completely balked

Daring Raids on Ports. "When the salvation of the Serbian

"To transport her army to Vallona period, which extends from the spring frothy and dark are all the "props Austrian navy. Enclosed behind the breezes blowing over the tin beach.

commanders did not hesitate and were tioned, in getting a light squadron through in spite of the barrage works The vessels got as far as the zone where the great Austrian warships were anchored. After managuring for a couple of hours in the port they fired two torpedoes at one of the giant warships, but the torpedoes were caught in the protecting nets. The Austrians themselves admit that they found two torpedoes and the Austrian press even complimented the Italian

commanders on their exploit. "As soon as the searchlights dis covered the presence of Italian ships the fort batteries entered into action which, however, did not prevent the Italians from getting away scatheless. The warship fired at did not sink, but the legend of the inviolability of Pola was destroyed and the Austrians were obliged to take other measures to assure themselves against attack. "Such are, briefly, the main events

which marked the action of the Italian navy in the Adriatic for the last three years. I leave the public to gauge of the patience and energy which these events have demanded. "To sum up, from December 15, 1915, miracle when we consider that in suite of her inferiority from a geographical point of view Italy has been able to hold the Austrians in check to the extent of barring their way to their coasts and to accomplish a series operations of first importance under the continual menace of the enemy fleet. In the Adriatic, as on the Carso, the struggle was unequal; in the Adristic, as on the Carso, our Italian

BEACH JOYS ON THE ROOF.

HERE are people in The Brank advantages of the ocean beaches without a tithe of the discomfort en tailed in getting to them. Packed way trains hold no terrors for them Neither are they put out when the Coney Island bath house proprietors raise their prices and charge admission to the sands.

They get the advantages of the seaarmy was effected and Durago, which shore, yet they stay at home. A tent menced for the Italian navy. In this a brimming pitcher of something cool terized by the complete absence of the the evening and enjoys the believe